

FISHERY BY-PRODUCT REPORT

IFFO GLOBAL STANDARD FOR RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY OF FISHMEAL AND FISH OIL



R1

FISHERY By-Product:	Haddock (<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>)
LOCATION:	North East Atlantic, FAO 27
DATE OF REPORT:	December 2015
ASSESSOR:	Deirdre Hoare

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1. APPLICATION DETAILS AND SUMMARY OF THE ASSESSMENT OUTCOME		
Name:		
Address:		
Country: Denmark	Zip:	
Tel. No.	Fax. No.	
Email address:	Applicant Code	
Key Contact:	Title:	
Certification Body Details		
Name of Certification Body:	SAI Global (Ireland)	
Assessor Name	Peer Reviewer	Initial/Surveillance/ Re-certification
Deirdre Hoare	Virginia Polonio	Surveillance Yr 1
1. Scope of Assessment		
1. Scope of Assessment	IFFO RS By-Product surveillance	
2. Fishery By-Product		
2. Fishery By-Product	Haddock (<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>)	
3. Fishery By-Product Location		
3. Fishery By-Product Location	North East Atlantic, FAO 27	
4. Fishery Method		
4. Fishery Method	Demersal and otter trawls, seines	
5. Outcome of Assessment		
5. Outcome of Assessment	Maintain approval	

2. GUIDANCE FOR ONSITE ASSESSMENT

3. ASSESSMENT DETERMINATION
<p>There is a robust fishery management framework at the EU and Denmark levels, which is applied specifically to the haddock stock in the assessment area. Management is supported by species-specific data collection and stock assessment. The assessment team recommends the continued approval of this byproduct material against the IFFO RS standard.</p>

4. RATIONALE OF THE ASSESSMENT OUTCOME

A. THE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK AND PROCEDURE

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE

The management of the fishery used to produce the By- Product must include a legal and administrative basis for the implementation of measures and controls to support the management of the fishery.

LOW	An administrative framework that ensures an efficient management of the fishery is not established.
MEDIUM	An administrative framework that ensures an efficient management of the fishery is somehow established, but there is evidence of not being efficient to ensure the management of the stock.
HIGH	A legal and administrative framework that ensures an efficient management of the fishery is established and works efficiently.

Determination: There are effective fishery management frameworks in place at the EU and national levels, and these frameworks are applied specifically to the byproduct stock under assessment. H

Fishery management framework:

The Denmark are members of the European Union and therefore in Community waters implement the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP). In force since 1983, the CFP aims to reconcile resource conservation with the preservation of income and jobs in coastal zones that offer few alternatives in terms of production or employment. It therefore covers not just resources but also markets and structures.

The CFP has undergone a series of updates, including the most recent reform which was implemented from 1st January 2014. The principal aim of the new CFP is to achieve maximum sustainable yield (MSY) for all stocks by 2015 where possible, and at the latest by 2020. The 2014 reform also details the gradual roll-out of a landing obligation (prohibiting discards), which began in selected fisheries in 2015 and will eventually encompass all commercial fisheries from 2019. Finally, the 2014 reform increases the role and importance of management at the regional level, and encourages more intensive stakeholder engagement.

The primary authorities with responsibility for implementing the CFP is the Danish Directorate of Fisheries, which is a part of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries, under the 1999 Fisheries Act.

Species-specific management:

Haddock in the area relevant to this assessment is subject to a number of separate annual quotas. The management regions and associated TACs for 2016 are as follows:

Area	2016	2017
IV, EU waters of IIa	47,688	26,405
Vb and VIa	6,462	3,182
VIIb-k, VIII, IX, X and EU waters of CECAF 34.1.1	7,258	7,751
VIIa	1,654	2,074

These regions do not precisely match the stock units for which ICES provides advice. A range of additional management measures are in place, but these vary between regions, as does the extent to which management plans are in place.

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B. STOCK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES AND MANAGEMENT ADVICE

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE

B. Research in support of fisheries management should exist.

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LOW	Research to support the management of the stock does not exist
MEDIUM	Research to support the management of the stock exists, however research programmes could be significantly improved to decrease scientific advice uncertainty.
HIGH	Research to support the management of the stock exists, and research programmes for provision of scientific advice are considered adequate.
<p><i>Determination: Species-specific research and stock assessment activities are conducted in support of the management of the relevant haddock stocks. Although one stock is poorly understood, on balance the assessment team considers a high compliance rating to remain appropriate.</i></p> <p>Fisheries management in EU waters is supported by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES). ICES utilises the best available scientific information collected by 20 member countries and others, and develops advice for the majority of commercially fished stocks in European waters.</p> <p>Haddock in the area relevant to this assessment are assessed by ICES as three stock units. The level of research and scientific understanding varies between stocks, as follows:</p> <p><i>Haddock in Subarea IV and Divisions IIIa West and VIa (North Sea, Skagerrak, and West of Scotland)</i></p> <p>Annual stock assessment is based on commercial catches, including landings and ages from catch sampling, and two bottom trawl survey indices. Defined reference points include F_{MSY}, $B_{trigger}$, and B_{pa}. Fishing mortality (F) is above F_{MSY} and spawning-stock biomass (SSB) has fallen below $B_{trigger}$. ICES advises that when the MSY approach is applied, catches in 2017 should be no more than 39 461 tonnes</p> <p><i>Haddock in Divisions VIIb-k</i></p> <p>Advice is given based on stock assessments using commercial catches, one fishery-independent survey index, and one commercial index. MSY-based and precautionary approach-based reference points have been defined. Fishing mortality is currently considered to be above F_{MSY}, but SSB is above $B_{trigger}$. ICES considers the quality of the input data to be sufficient for the assessment of the stock. ICES advises that when the MSY approach is applied, catches in 2017 should be no more than 12,444 tonnes.</p> <p><i>Haddock in Division VIIa (Irish Sea)</i></p> <p>This stock is categorised as data-limited, but represents a comparatively small proportion of total haddock removals. The assessment is based on one survey index, and is considered indicative of trends only. There are no quantitative reference points defined. Due to the uncertainty in the absolute total mortality estimates for the stock, the catch advice is based only on the SSB estimated from the assessment used as indicator of stock size. Recruitment and SSB estimates are relative as survey catchabilities-at-age are not known. ICES advises that when the precautionary approach is applied, catches in 2017 should be no more than 1,286 tonnes.</p> <p>R7, 8</p>	
C. STOCK STATUS	
LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE	
<i>C. The fish used to produce the fish By- Product is not considered to be critically at risk of over exploitation in accordance with the IUCN guidance.</i>	
LOW	The fish By-Product must not come from a species that is listed as extinct, or critically endangered.
MEDIUM	The fish By- Product is from a species that is classified as vulnerable, but has a management regime in place that will control the level of fishing permitted. Or if a species is deemed to be endangered but the sub-group from where the fish By- Product is harvested is deemed scientifically to be at no risk of over exploitation.
HIGH	The fish By- Product comes from a fishery that is not deemed to be at risk of over exploitation from fishing activities.

Determination: Haddock has been categorised by the IUCN as globally ‘vulnerable’, but Least Concern in Europe the additional available evidence suggests that there is no immediate danger of serious over-exploitation.

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The IUCN has categorised *Melanogrammus aeglefinus* as vulnerable in 1996 and the assessment information mentions that it needs updating. This is a global assessment, however the regional assessment for Europe categorises it as Least Concern. There are currently nine haddock fisheries in the Northeast Atlantic which have been certified against the MSC sustainability standard.

R9, R10

5. REFERENCES

R1 –Image of *Melanogrammus aeglefinus* by Anders Salesjo

<http://fishbase.org/photos/PicturesSummary.php?StartRow=0&ID=1381&what=species&TotRec=7>

R2 - About the Common Fisheries Policy: http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/index_en.htm

R3 – CFP – Managing fish stocks: http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/fishing_rules/index_en.htm

R4– CFP – Discarding and the Landing Obligation:

http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/fishing_rules/discards/index_en.htm

R5 – Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries of Denmark, fisheries and aquaculture overview:

http://www.fvm.dk/fisheries_and_aquaculture.aspx?ID=15231

R6 - Danish Directorate of Fisheries, Control: <http://naturerhverv.fvm.dk/kontrol.aspx?ID=16792>

R7 – ICES advice, Haddock, 2016:

- Haddock in Subarea IV and Divisions IIIa West and VIa (North Sea, Skagerrak and West of Scotland): <http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2016/2016/had-346a.pdf>
- Haddock in Divisions VIIb-k: <http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2016/2016/had-7b-k.pdf>
- Haddock in Division VIIa (Irish Sea): <http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2016/2016/had-iris.pdf>

R8 – EU fishing quotas 2016 <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32016R0072&from=EN>

R9 – IUCN redlist: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/>

R10 – MSC fisheries in the Northeast Atlantic: <http://www.msc.org/track-a-fishery/fisheries-in-the-program/certified/north-east-atlantic>

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